



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Zonaria flava*. (Clem) J. Ag.

**Villania lobata** (Ag.)

*Zonaria lobata* (Ag.) J. Ag.

**Villania turneriana** (J. Ag.)

*Zonaria turneriana* J. Ag.

#### TAENIDIUM

*Taenidium* Heer a fossil plant can not keep the name which was earlier applied by *Targioni*<sup>1</sup> to another plant. *Kulmites* may be suggested after John A. Kulm who among other works wrote on Fossils.

**Kulmites** Nom. Nov.

*Taenidium* Heer, not Targ. (1826) l. c.

**Kulmites Fischeri** (Heer).

*Taenidium Fischeri* Heer.

---

## OUR BIRDS IN THE WINTER OF 1915-1916

---

BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

---

The species not seen at all this winter were: Hairy Woodpecker, Cardinal, Snowflake, Screech Owl. The Golden-crowned Kinglet had one record, in December. The Goldfinch was found once in December and January, but not in February.

The rare species in December were: Downy Woodpecker, with three records; Bronzed Grackle and Song Sparrow, with seven records; Brown Creeper and Tree Sparrow, with eight records.

The abundant species in December were: Crow, seen daily; Blue Jay, absent only on the 11th; White-breasted Nuthatch, with twenty-one records; Chickadee, not found on the 23rd. The records of this species were unprecedentedly large throughout the winter. In other winters the Chickadee was a very rare species. How shall we account for this difference in distribution? The Snowbird had 16 records this winter, which is a large number for that species; only 7 records were made last winter.

<sup>1</sup> Targioni-Tozzetti O., Cat. Veg. Mar. 80, t 1 (1826)

The total number of species seen last winter in December was 14, two more than the total for the same month this winter. These two species were the Pine Grosbeak and the Screech Owl.

In January, the rare species were: Goldfinch, Bronzed Grackle, Sparrow Hawk, and Herring Gull, each with one record; Tree Sparrow, with three records; Downy Woodpecker and Song Sparrow, with four records; Brown Creeper, with five.

The more abundant species in this month were: Snowbird, with eight records; White-breasted Nuthatch, with eleven; Chickadee, with fourteen; Crow, with nineteen; Blue Jay, with twenty-five. The Blue Jay, Crow, White-breasted Nuthatch, and Snow bird fell considerably behind their records for January, 1915. The Chickadee gained greatly, having had only four records last January.

Species that were found in January last winter but not in the same month this winter were; Screech Owl, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, and Cardinal. The total for January last winter was no more than for January 1916.

Bird life in February differs somewhat from that of the other winter months. Usually there are warmer days about the middle of the month, which encourage the first Bluebirds and Robins to begin their spring migration. Thus this year the first of these two species appeared on the same day—the 22nd. There was one more record for the Bluebird, and five for the Robin, in February; the Meadowlark, had one record; the Canada Goose, two; The Herring Gull, three. Other rare species were: Song Sparrow, with three records; Brown Creeper, with four; Downy Woodpecker and Tree Sparrow, with five; Bronzed Grackle, with seven.

The abundant species in February were: Crow and Blue Jay, each with 27 records; Chickadee, with eighteen records; White-breasted Nuthatch, with sixteen; Snowbird, with twelve. The Crow and Jay maintained their large February records in 1916. The White-breasted Nuthatch exceeded by ten records those of last February. The Snowbird had nine records in February, 1915, and the Chickadee only one. Two species that were rare this winter in February, and abundant last winter in the same month were: Tree Sparrow, with eleven records and Brown Creeper, with twelve.

The total number of species seen in February, 1915 was 16.

## DECEMBER

Crow, 1 to 31.	Downy Woodpecker, 9, 18, 22.
Blue Jay, 1 to 10, 12 to 31.	Snowbird, 1 to 8, 10, 13, 15, 19,
White-breasted Nuthatch, 1, 3,	22, 23, 28, 30.
4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14 to 20,	Brown Creeper, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15,
21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31.	16, 17, 22, 28.
Goldfinch, 2.	Tree Sparrow, 1, 3, 4, 16, 18,
Song Sparrow, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12,	20, 22, 30.
15, 18.	Chickadee, 1 to 22, 24 to 28,
Bronzed Grackle, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13.	30, 31.
15, 25.	Golden-crown Kinglet, 20.
Total number of species seen, 12.	

## JANUARY

Crow, 1, 2, 7 to 11, 15, 20, 21	Bronzed Grackle, 9.
to 29, 31.	Snowbird, 3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 20,
Blue Jay, 1 to 4, 7 to 12, 15, 16,	21, 24.
19 to 31.	Brown Creeper, 2, 15, 18, 23, 31.
White-breasted Nuthatch, 2, 3,	Tree Sparrow, 2, 7, 24.
8, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 31.	Chickadee, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12,
Goldfinch, 24.	15, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29.
Downy Woodpecker, 3, 8, 11,	Sparrow Hawk, 28.
24.	Herring Gull, 31.
Song Sparrow, 3, 4, 15, 31.	
Total number of species seen, 13.	

## FEBRUARY

Crow, 1 to 6, 8 to 23, 25 to 29.	Snowbird, 1, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15,
Blue Jay, 1, 2, 3, 5 to 17, 19	18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28.
to 29.	Brown Creeper, 1, 9, 11, 15.
White-breasted Nuthatch, 2, 6,	Tree Sparrow, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22.
7, 8, 9, 12 to 16, 20, 22, 23,	Chickadee, 2, 3, 5, 6 to 17, 19,
26, 28, 29.	20, 25.
Downy Woodpecker, 3, 6, 15,	Herring Gull, 21, 28, 29
19, 23.	Robin, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28.
Song Sparrow, 16, 22, 28.	Bluebird, 22, 24.
Bronzed Grackle, 8, 11, 20, 22,	Canada Goose, 22, 23.
24, 26, 29.	Meadowlark, 24.
Total number of species seen, 15.	
Total number of species seen during the winter, 18.	